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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
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8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
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NIGHT CLAS.	
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
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8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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TWO YEARS UNDER THE GERMANS.

PLUNDER AND CRUELTY AT SAVY.

A VILLAGER'S DIARY.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Savy is a little village some three miles south-west of St. Quentin. In the form of the transcript of a diary kept by a resident of Savy, I have before me the only complete record, so far as is known, of the incidents of the German occupation of a place in the conquered regions of France. It is a simple document, such as any villager would write, with only half a dozen lines to a day, and it notes only the essential facts as the villager saw them, giving a curious picture of German thoroughness combined with incompetence and insensibility.

Only a rough note, evidently written in mid-August, tells of the outbreak of war and the departure of the men of military age to serve in the French Army. The diary proper begins on August 21st with an entry recording the passage of a number of English soldiers going in the direction of St. Quentin. Similar records follow till August 28th, when the news comes that the Germans are in St. Quentin. "At Savy nobody would believe it. However, it was only too true." The next day the first Germans appeared in Savy itself.

The first thing the invaders did was to break into a baker's shop, loot it, and smash the windows. More Germans, arriving two days later, took possession of the *estaminet*, drank up all the liquor, and "played music the whole afternoon." Thereafter there were constant arrivals and departures of German troops, and all the houses from which the inhabitants had fled were looted.

THE GERMANS AT WORK. Then begins the real occupation, with continual and increasing requisitions, plundering, limitations of the liberty of the residents, and punishment for minor offences. People were fined or imprisoned for going out of the village into the wood without permission, for hiding oats or food in their houses or gardens, for not saluting German officers or not saluting properly, for giving oats to a horse to eat, for ploughing a field without permission, for resisting German soldiers who came to loot furniture without authority, for giving coffee to a French prisoner of war, and (the Mayor himself being the culprit in this case) for selling potatoes contrary to orders. When a man was imprisoned he got off his sentence after a few days by paying money.

Meanwhile, constant thieving went on by German soldiers, especially from out-houses, barns, etc., which the villagers, being obliged to be indoors after dusk, were powerless to prevent. Houses were looted and barns stripped of planks and whatever odds and ends seemed worth taking. Then notice was formally posted, giving the German soldiers the right to go into any garden and take vegetables as they pleased.

Besides money tribute, requisitions were made for innumerable articles, such as oats, corn, clover, eggs, potatoes, beans, straw, blankets, boards, tools, and especially wine, which was hunted for in every cellar and hiding place and drunk. Besides firearms, bicycles and blankets had to be given up. Individual houses were plundered of chairs, beds, stoves, bottles, casks, and so forth. Censuses were made at one time and another of agricultural implements, fruit, trees, fowls, wheelbarrows, all bronze articles, and sheep, besides horses, asses, and mules, of which the three last were all first vaccinated and then commandeered by instalments. So with cows. By November, 1916, only three cows were left in Savy to give milk to the children and invalids, and on February 9th, 1917, even these last three were taken.

A census was taken of all walnut trees, then all were cut down and the wood carted away. The Germans sheared all the sheep and similarly sent away the wool. Russian prisoners were set to break up the stones of the local mill to prevent illicit grinding. People were forbidden to go into the wood to gather fuel, or glean in the harvest fields, or to set traps for game. Notices ordered all the people to be ready to work in the fields from 4 in the morning to 8 in the evening. Children were made to weed the crops. As the corn and oats were reaped the Germans took charge of it all. The people were ordered to pick all the fruit and turn it over to the authorities. Finally, all copper articles, including the bells of the church and the school, were taken off to Germany.

We hear of the brutal abusing of old men of 80 by German soldiers and of men being beaten with sticks for trivial offences. Thus: At the general census of horses at Holnon, the owners had to stand for six hours at their horses' heads. Henri Cauty happened to be standing two yards away from his horse. A gendarme demanded: "Is that your horse?" Henri replied: "Yes," and was beaten with a stick. When he protested, "Don't hit so hard," he was beaten even more severely. There was one, an old man, who was lying down in front of his horse. He was severely beaten by a gendarme. M. Dutchy, of Holnon, saw an old man who had hardly strength to walk. Two Germans hit him continually with their sticks. The other communes were treated in the same brutal manner.

DESTRUCTION—AND THEN RETREAT. These random quotations can, of course, give little of the impression created by reading the whole document, but they suffice to show the régime under which the people lived, a régime which grew steadily more severe. Then came the beginning of the end.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COUNT TISZA'S FALL.

POLAND A STUMBLING-BLOCK.

The Berlin papers pay tribute to Count Tisza's distinction as a statesman and as a supporter of the Central Powers during the war.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that for some weeks a breach has only artificially been prevented. The Polish question, which, according to an official announcement, formed the main topic of the recent Main Headquarters conferences must have been the last straw. Count Tisza held resolutely to the Dualism of the Monarchy, which was an inheritance from the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, went against the grain with him. He saw the welfare of the Dual Monarchy only in the supremacy of Germans and Magyars. The entry of a Slav factor on a footing of equality as a third into the alliance fundamentally ran counter to his conviction of the structure of the Austro-Hungarian State. If a position of equality with Magyars and Germans was to be made for the Poles in the Austrian State, the Czechs would almost inevitably claim equality with the other three great national groups. The result would be not a triplicate, but a quadruplicate State, to which the Southern Slavs would then have to be added, so that a firmly established Austro-Hungarian Monarchy would dissolve in a collection of many States. The Berlin journal takes it for granted that economic negotiations between Germany and Austria will now proceed at an accelerated pace.

Count Tisza's unpopularity had latterly become very noticeable in Austria, especially in Vienna, owing to his indifference to Austria food requirements. Hungary, which has been plentifully supplied, and has been able to dispense with rationing, was recently accused by the Vienna *Arbeiter-zeitung* of pursuing a policy of starvation towards her Austrian partner.

The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung's* Berlin correspondent emphasizes the importance of the Polish question in connection with the Tisza crisis. This journal says that the public during the next few days will suddenly be faced with new events justifying criticism. Such criticism ought to recognize that many points of contact exist between Germany and the Western Slavs.

According to the Cologne Catholic organ, Dualism has superseded Dualism as the principle of the future policy between Austria-Hungary and Poland, while the Polish question can only be laid to rest if an agreement is reached to-day on the part of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria, all of which States have hitherto pursued their own policy towards the Slavs. The writer distinguishes between the Slavs close to the German frontiers and the Muscovites, and declares that a thick line must be drawn between the aggrandising imperialist Muscovite Slavs and the Western Slavs, with their inclination towards the West. The Central Powers must for decades hence make a common policy with the latter. Russia remains Muscovite, while the Western Slavs, especially the Poles, remain Catholic, and form, together with Germany, a pure cultural unity, essentially distinct from Muscovite Eastern Europe. The Central Quadruple Alliance contains in its European compass a Slav element, against which a policy must not be conducted which would drive the Western Slavs once more into the arms of their Eastern European racial relations, whom they have internally and externally renounced.

On June 29th, 1916, we read: "Commencement of the German offensive, according to some; of the English offensive, according to others. For the last 10 days at least there has been uninterrupted bombardment." For some days the bombardment continued, then on July 3rd it ceased. "All is quite quiet." Though the people in Savy knew nothing of it, we had made our great attack and were slowly at work breaking the German power on the slopes of the Ridge towards Contalmaison and Hametz.

The villagers had little news of what went on, but they could read something from the behaviour of their ganders. In November the Germans began to fill in the wells under the pretence that they were no longer wholesome, to destroy empty houses, and to carry all sorts of goods away. Just before Christmas the destruction of the fruit trees commenced, and went on through the January frosts, when the Germans also pulled down the temporary huts which they had built for camp purposes. On February 10th the Curé, doubtless with a hint of what was coming, turned over the sacred objects and vessels from the church to the Germans for safe keeping.

And then comes the last entry in the diary: "There is a rumour current that soon we are all going to be evacuated from our homes." They were evacuated, as we know, to certain villages where the residents of the country round were concentrated before the Germans began in earnest their work of devastation, and by the middle of March the great retreat was in full swing.

Our men had penetrated to Savy by the first days of April, and there was fighting there on the 2nd, and on the night of April 3rd-4th took place the very gallant capture of six German field guns in 'Savy Wood' by the Manchester and Highland Light Infantry, which was described at the time. On April 5th I was in Savy and saw the guns. The village was no more than a dust heap and a litter of bricks, by standing on the highest mound of which one could look into St. Quentin, three miles away.

Poor little Savy! It was a hard life of which these simple records of two years tell the story, and before the Germans left the town the torch and high explosives did their savage work well.

RUMANIA'S NEW ARMY READY.

Roumania's great national feast was celebrated with much enthusiasm on and behind the front (says *The Times* special correspondent at Jassy.) I visited various districts behind the front where the new Army has been reorganized, and I was astonished at the quick recovery of these much tried troops.

The units which I visited were those which were placed under the severest order during the autumn campaign, and who have since been exposed to the pestilences from which the country suffered during the winter. Seeing them now, it would be almost impossible to guess that they were the same troops. The parades and the exercises which they were put through proved the completeness of their training, but what is more than perfect drill is the very high spirit of confidence felt by the soldiers. They are all longing to be sent as soon as possible to the front to fight the enemy. Many soldiers who, on account of wounds received in the autumn campaign, were designated for duty behind the front have asked, as a reward of their gallantry, to be sent forward with the new troops. The enemy will have to face a new army, adequately equipped and seasoned and imbued with a deep hatred of the invaders of their homes.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 22nd July, to the morning of Sunday, 29th July—H.K.V.R.

Next for duty—"A" Co., H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer—Lieut. J. Owen Hughes.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH JULY.

Monday, 23rd instant.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 24th instant.

"A" and "B" Companies on the road outside the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Taikeo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 25th instant.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Thursday, 26th instant.

Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 27th instant.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 28th instant.

Nil.

STRENGTH.

No. 653 Pte. A. W. L. Robertson is permitted to resign on medical certificate. (Sd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R. Hongkong, 20th July, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 24th.

8 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, July 26th.

8 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

The following Members of this Division have passed First Aid Examinations as below, and are accordingly exempted from passing a further First Aid Efficiency Test until October 1st, 1917:—

5th Annual Examination—Sergt. So Shiu-on.

4th Annual Examination—L. Corpl. Sie To-chung.

3rd Annual Examination—L. Corpl. Wei Kaa, L. Corpl. Lo Kwok-see, Privates Chiu Fa-sung, Leung Wing-cho, Te Ming-yun.

2nd Annual Examination—Privates Chong Sing-chung, Chan Wang-fat, Chang Shing-chun, Poon Yee-wai, Fung Tung, Lau Yat-sang.

1st Certificate—Private Chan Shu-fan.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Wednesday, July 25th.

2 p.m.—Band.

Saturday, July 28th.

2 p.m.—Band.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, July 23rd.

3 p.m.—First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

Tuesday, July 24th.

3 p.m.—First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

Thursday, July 26th.

4.15 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, July 27th.

4.15 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Division.

Tuesday, July 24th.

5.15 p.m.—Stretcher Drill, Bandaging Practice.

(Sd.) E. HALPES, Officer in Charge of District.

Hongkong, July 21st, 1917.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD, V.D.

RESIGNED.

Bugler F. Richardson is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 20th July, 1917.

LEAVE.

Captain E. D. C. Wolfe is granted 2 months' sick leave from 13th July, 1917.

No. 1666 Pte. J. H. Taggart is granted 2 months' sick leave from 13th July, 1917.

No. 1313 Bombr. H. S. Rouse is granted 2 months' sick leave from 31st July, 1917.

No. 1524 Pte. T. W. Hill is granted extension of leave for the duration of the war from 13th July, 1917.

TRANSFERRED.

No. 1969 Pte. A. N. Bootes is transferred from Centre Section M.G. Co. to Engineer Company dated 20th July, 1917.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon-Lieut. J. T. Smalley will act as P.M.O. of the Corps during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major G. D. R. Black.

Surg.-Lieut. Smalley will attend daily (Sundays excepted) at Headquarters from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m. for sick parade.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 31st instant is posted at Headquarters.

MUSKETRY-GROUPING PRACTICE.

It is notified for information that subpara. 5 of para. 443, Musketry Regulations, Part I, does not apply to practice No. 1, Part I. of the Annual General Musketry Course as revised by Addendum No. 4 of M.R. Part 1 (issued with Army Orders dated 1st April, 1917), as a group of 4 shots only is allowed.

TRAINING.

As it is necessary that all members of the Corps should receive Musketry Training before commencing the Annual General Musketry Course, those who are prevented by business or other reasons from attending the usual weekly parades will be required to attend drills on Saturday afternoons, to the extent they have failed to attend on other days, i.e., one parade missed, one hour drill; two parades missed, two hours drill; three parades missed, three hours drill. O.C.s. will send to the Orderly Room by 6 p.m. on Fridays a list of the members of their units who have been absent from parade during the week, showing the times absent.

PARADES.

Monday, 23rd instant. 5.30 p.m.—Right and Centre Sections M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Musketry instruction.

5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps. Grimes, Edgcombe and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meado.

Tuesday, 24th instant.

7.10 a.m.—Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Musketry instruction.

5.30 p.m.—Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.45 a.m.—Signalling Section, "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 25th instant.

5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

Thursday, 26th instant.

7.10 a.m.—Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 27th instant.

5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps. Grimes, Edgcombe, and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meado.

5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section, "B" class at R.A. Theatre.

Saturday, 28th instant.

4.30 p.m.—Special parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps unable to attend drills ordered on 23rd, 24th, 25th and 27th instants. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

DETAIL.

On duty 22nd instant: Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 23rd instant: Scouts Company.

On duty 24th instant: Scouts Company.

On duty 25th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 26th instant: Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company.

On duty 27th instant: Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 28th instant: Scouts Company. Orderly Officer from 22nd to 28th inst.—Lieut. Rees.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

Notice.—A Meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held in the Mess Room at 6.45 p.m. on Friday, 27th instant.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1917.

SILK REFINERY OPENED AT YOKOHAMA.

The Yokohama Silk Refining Co. was opened on July 7th. With the Kanagawa Ken Habutai Inspection Bureau and Yokohama Silk Warehousing Co., the new Company forms a trio of establishments for the development of the silk trade. The object of the Refining Co. is to engage in refining, dyeing and other cognate works.

WOMAN'S FREEDOM.

A CHINESE MANDARIN'S VIEW.

"Does public welfare require that women should be secluded or free in civilised nations?" This is the question which is discussed in a curious book published by M. de Nascimento, the acting Portuguese Consul-General at Canton, through Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. How far M. de Nascimento is responsible for the opinions expressed we cannot say. He purports to be giving us the English version of an old Chinese manuscript which has been previously translated into Russian and French.

According to the story related in the preface to the French edition, the Chinese manuscript embodies the conclusions arrived at by a learned Chinese Mandarin during a six years' sojourn in Europe, whether he had been sent to study the conditions of life with particular reference to the state of freedom enjoyed by women of the Western nations.

It was in the time of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, who, we are told, was not only a distinguished writer, but a real philosopher, a seer, interested in everything that was great, good and beautiful. He was kind and accessible to foreigners, and in his conversations with them European ladies were not forgotten. The Sovereign was surprised to hear that they enjoyed unlimited liberty and, after he had spoken about these things in his family circle, his Empress, his Queens, and all the ladies of the Court thought, and dared to say, that the women of the West were happier than those of the East. They implored their august husband to command the Jesuits to write a faithful description of the life of women in Europe. The missionaries flattered the picture. Their book was read with avidity in the Harem, and the wish was expressed to see such a delightful state of things established in the Empire. The good Ch'ien Lung could not resist the pressing demands of his dear wives, but, the liberty of the sex being an idea unheard of in the whole of Asia, he called a meeting of his wisest councillors and asked for their views. The Mandarins could not agree; the young ones were inclined to favour freedom, but the elders, more numerous, emphatically declared themselves for the old traditional customs. "The sublime wives of the Father and Mother of the Empire" were not satisfied, and, finally, in response to their importunings, the Emperor decided that he would send six emissaries to Europe and would decide his action according to the report which they were to furnish upon their return. At the head of the mission was Dr. Chen-Owen, thirty-six years of age, very learned in Chinese sciences, virtuous and talented. He also understood French to perfection. He left Canton with his colleagues and, once in Paris, he disguised himself as a European and visited all the provinces of France and all the Christian States. He returned to China after six years of experience, and an assembly of nobles and wise men was called to hear his report and to decide definitely, with the greatest solemnity, the subject of the sex.

The book gives us the speech which he delivered in a most "imposing and solemn tone" on this great occasion. Its purport may be gathered from the fact that the Empress-Mother, the reigning Empress, and the ladies in waiting, had lost all hope after the first part of the address. Long before the peroration was at an end they left hurriedly that they might not hear the decision of the Assembly, which, it was easy to foresee, would curtail the freedom of Europe, who, not knowing how to use their freedom, were the cause of preventing the Chinese women from obtaining it.

In these days when women are rapidly taking the places of men in almost every sphere of activity and are proving the justice of their claim to be treated on terms of absolute equality, it is amusing to read the views of this "wisest" of Chinese Mandarins. He deals harshly with a Europe, "governed by intrigues, a slave to the caprices of women, deluged by fashions, full of frivolities," where "noble feelings, great ideals, patriotic high principles and glory, are sacrificed to the vain fancies of one sex which is nothing that it should be," but he only manages to see one side of the picture. In his opinion "the sight most welcome to the gods, who made virtue for the happiness of the world, is to observe this noble and charming creature (woman) abnegate herself to the welfare of humanity." It is interesting to know that such dreamers and philosophers used to exist and to picture the short shrift which both they and their theories would receive from some of our modern Amazons.

"Cues and Crinolines": From an old Chinese manuscript—M. de Nascimento.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

LEAGUE MATCH—DIVISION I.

K.C.C. "A"	C.R.C. "A"	games
S. E. Green and O. R. Chunyut	Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung	5-6
S. E. Green and O. R. Chunyut	Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pin	8-3
S. E. Green and O. R. Chunyut	Yew Man Tsan and Mok Hing Kin	9-2
E. Abraham and J. Stalker	Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung	3-3
E. Abraham and J. Stalker	Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pin	6-5
E. Abraham and J. Stalker	Yew Man Tsan and Mok Hing Kin	9-2
L. J. Blackburn and R. Anderson	Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung	3-3
L. J. Blackburn and R. Anderson	Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pin	3-8
L. J. Blackburn and R. Anderson	Yew Man Tsan and Mok Hing Kin	4-7

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 20th July, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 13th July and, in the interval, our market has remained extremely quiet and the volume of business passing has proved no larger than that of the previous few weeks. Investment stocks continue very dull and difficult to move, the position being unfavourably affected by the high rate of exchange. Shanghai market has been dull and somewhat featureless. Singapore market for Rubber shares shows some improvement and prices are mostly higher. A fair business has been done by buyers taking advantage of present rates of exchange. Our to-day's prices for Rubber shares are wired as under, in Straits dollars:—

Alor Gajahs	4.40
Ayer Panas	11.30
Generalis	2.50
Kedahs	4.50
Kempas	8.10
Malaka Pindas	2.70
Malakoffs	4.40
New Serendahs	4.30
Sunderrofts	4.75
Tapahs	21.25

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/6. Bar Silver is quoted 40s. Sterling T. T. is 2/7. Singapore T. T. is 110s. Shanghai T. T. and the Banks buying rate for 3d. bills are both nominal.

Exchange—Hongkong and Shanghai are still offering at 56/0, but no business is reported.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Market has continued very quiet. Unions are offering at 84/0. Cantons could probably be got at 83/0. North Chinas are nominal at 11s. 14d. and Yangtszes are wanted at 119s. 7d. with ex. 7s.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Small sales of Hongkong Fires have taken place at 32s. China Fires could be placed at 31s.

SHIPPING.—A very small business has been done. Douglases are unaltered at 38s nominal. Indo-China Deferred are quoted at 101s nominal after sales at a slightly lower rate. Steamships have been done at 11s, which remains the nominal rate. Star Ferries are 32s nominal.

OILS.—Langkats are wanted at 11s. 15d. after sales at 11s. 15d. Shells are wanted at 120/- cum rights and dividend. Ural Caspians remain at 33/- nominal.

REFINERIES.—There is no change to report in this market. China Sugars are nominal at 89s and Malabons have buyers at 82s.

RAILS.—Nothing is reported. Kailans are wanted at 34/6. Raubs could probably be placed at 23/6, and Tronchs at 25/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue nominal at 111s, with buyers at a little under this rate. Kowloon Wharves have been done at 68s and close with this as the nominal quotation. Shanghai Docks are somewhat weaker and there are probable sellers at 11s. 6d.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are in request at 39s. Hotels are wanted at 38s. Centrals are on offer at 39s. Sales of Humphreys are reported at 36s, which remains the nominal price. West Points are nominal at 72s and Kowloon Lands at 33s.

COTTON MILLS.—Market has been rather quieter. Shanghai Cottons have been done at 11s. 12d. and 12s. 4d. and at the latter rate there are still buyers. Ewos have a nominal quotation of 11s. 15s. Yangtsze mills have been done to the North at 11s. 5s. 3d. and more shares could be placed. Kung Yiks have come to business at 11s. 14s and they close with buyers at the rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements are unchanged, with a nominal quotation of 31/0. Trams have been done at 30/0. China Lights at 34s and Dairy Farms at 23s. Ropes are rather better, with buyers at 27s. Electric wires are wanted at 48s and Steam Laundries at 32/0. Watsons could be placed at 32/0. Other Companies are all nominal at prices mentioned in list.

Memo.—Next Settlement Day, 27th July.

SHANGHAI TRADE REPORT.

STEADILY GROWING PROSPERITY OF THE PORT.

Mr. F. S. Unwin, the Commissioner of Customs, in his report on the trade of Shanghai in 1916, says:—

At first glance the Shanghai statistics for the year 1916 would appear to indicate a considerable expansion of trade under all headings, produce shipped abroad particularly showing a gain of over 20 million taels in value as compared with the figures for 1915 and far surpassing those of any previous year. This advance in the total value of the port's exports represents, of course, a solid and satisfactory gain, although it will be found to be due to the greatly enhanced values of commodities rather than to any increase in the volume of the trade done in them. Similarly, the increased value of imports from foreign and Chinese ports, which shows an advance on last year's figures of some 9 million, must be ascribed mainly to the higher cost of imported goods but is none the less a sure indication of the steadily growing prosperity of the port, maintained in the face of severe difficulties, including extraordinary tightness of money, irregular exchange, and lack of tonnage and its compulsory exorbitant freights. Once more, we find the value of produce shipped abroad well in excess of that of imported goods, in spite of the abnormally high exchange rates for silver that prevailed during the greater part of 1916, rising, with fluctuations, from 3s. 2d. in May to 2s. 6d. for the tael in December.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the municipal improvements effected in Shanghai during the year may be mentioned the removal of all bridges over the Yangkingsang, including the Bund bridge, where the roadway on either side had to be graded to the lower level of the new road. An improvement in the lighting of the Bund has also been effected. Despite the increased price of materials, building operations have continued to some extent, and two large new enterprises are now nearing completion, one on either side of the Nanking Road. The new Russian Consulate-General, a magnificent structure in front of the Astor House Hotel, was finished during the year. Work on the new Shanghai Municipal Buildings has been considerably retarded, but is now proceeding apace, and it is expected that the end of 1918 will see the completion of these much-needed offices. It has been proposed that advantage should be taken of the necessary repair of the river embankment between Shanghai and Woosung to construct a roadway along its top. The benefit of such a road to all concerned is so evident that it is to be hoped the necessary funds will be provided by the Government for the work.

STEADY INCREASE IN JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

The steady increase in Japanese commercial enterprise is evinced by the opening during 1916 of another Japanese bank, the Sumitomo Yoko. The Nagai Cotton Manufacturing Company has established a new mill in the Gordon Road, while the Toyo Spinning Company has also acquired a suitable site for a cotton mill.

The gross value of imports for 1916 was Hk. Tls. 213,000,000, representing an increase of more than Hk. Tls. 7,000,000 over the total value of goods imported during the preceding year. Examination of the figures for individual articles imported, however, shows that there is but little increase in the total volume of trade, some items having even declined as much as 50 per cent.

In the category of piece goods the principal articles which show increase are Japanese grey shirtings, sheetings, jeans, and printed cottons, while the marked decline may be noted in the importation of grey shirtings and sheetings of European origin and in drills and 7-cloths, both English and Japanese. A decrease of 25 per cent. is also shown in Japanese cotton yarn, due probably to increased exportations from Japan to the belligerent countries and a resulting decrease in the quantity supplied to neutrals. Japanese jeans continue to hold the market well, and their popularity is demonstrated by the fact that there is an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the figures for 1915. The gradual relaxation of the stringent regulations regarding the export of cotton goods from Russia has resulted in a large increase in the importation of Russian prints, which totals over 120,000 pieces, valued at Hk. Tls. 480,000, or roughly four times as much both in value and quantity as the importation in 1915. Velvets, velveteens, and Japanese blankets have reversed the situation of the previous year, and have been imported largely. The total value of cotton goods imported declined by over Hk. Tls. 11,000,000, or 10 per cent.

Woolen goods, on the other hand, show an increase of 95 per cent. Gummy cloth, hessian cloth, and imitation fur cloth have been imported in fairly large quantities, the last-named variety apparently becoming exceedingly popular among well-to-do Chinese. The downward tendency shown during the last five years in wool and cotton unions has continued, and importations of woolen yarn and Berlin wool have decreased by over 30 per cent., while silk and silk mixtures piece goods show a slight increase over the figures for 1915.

CHINESE EXPORTS.

The total value of Chinese goods exported abroad and coastwise during 1916 amounted to Hk. Tls. 323,700,000, an improvement of 6 per cent. on the returns of the preceding year. From the point of view of Shanghai cotton-mill owners, representing perhaps the most important of local industries, the year was, according to the Ewo Cotton and Weaving Company, Limited, the most unsatisfactory one for over a decade. A factor that worked to the detriment of this industry was the abnormal and constant appreciation of silver, which enabled Indian and Japanese competitors to keep prices at a comparatively low level in spite of the unusual advance in American and Indian

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

EXPORTS INCREASED BY 51 PER CENT. DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS.

According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, the value of exports from Japan during the first half of the present year showed an increase of 51 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year, while imports increased by 17 per cent.

The following table shows the value of the principal exports during the first half of the current year, as against that for the corresponding period of last year:—

	1917.	1916.
Rice	9,825,000 Yen.	5,910,000 Yen.
Coal	12,132,000	10,000,000
Timber	6,694,000	4,923,000
Raw Silk	11,218,000	108,216,000
Cotton Yarn	30,190,000	35,081,000
Copper	33,742,000	26,242,000
Zinc	14,006,000	7,215,000
Matches	10,448,000	8,804,000
Mabuta	22,236,000	17,609,000
Cotton Cloth	53,892,000	24,414,000

The following table shows the principal exports, which show a decrease during the first half of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

	1917.	1916.
Tea	3,174,000 Yen.	3,849,000 Yen.
Sugar	2,368,000	6,102,000
Sulphur	3,204,000	3,372,000
Hemp Braid	5,805,000	5,940,000
Woolen Cloth	3,313,000	5,951,000
Hosiery	7,715,000	14,205,000

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

The value of exports from Japan to China during the first half of this year amounted to ¥130,550,000, the figures showing an increase of ¥53,305,000 over those for the corresponding period of last year. Imports to Japan from China during the six months under review amounted to ¥44,329,000, showing a decrease of ¥6,600,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The following table shows the exports and imports during the first half of the present year together with those during the corresponding period of last year:—

To	1917.	1916.
Manchuria	20,593,000 Yen.	7,429,000 Yen.
North China	45,203,000	37,553,000
Central China	65,826,000	42,024,000
South China	674,000	235,000

Imports.

From	1917.	1916.
Manchuria	6,588,000 Yen.	4,543,000 Yen.
North China	13,920,000	14,580,000
Central China	21,036,000	21,186,000
South China	2,785,000	4,076,000

THE IDENTITY OF A SHAREHOLDER.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, applied, on behalf of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company Ltd., for a date to be fixed for the hearing of the case in which Yong Yat claimed an amount of 300, dividends on shares held in the Company. Mr. Shenton said that his clients did not dispute the liability, but they were not sure that the claimant was actually the Yong Yat to whom the share certificates referred, and they merely wanted a protective judgment.

Mr. Hind, for the plaintiff, said he would have no difficulty in proving the identity of his client.

His Lordship fixed a day next week for the hearing, the date to be decided later.

A further unsatisfactory feature was the dearth of Chinese cotton, which was due to the poor return generally of the 1915 crop. The year closed, however, with a much healthier outlook, there being a brisk demand for both cloth and yarn, and during the last three months mill-owners were able to work at a satisfactory profit, owing to good crops of cotton having been gathered in the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Messrs. Spinn & Co. state, however, that the quality and staple of the local cotton is showing signs of deterioration, though the 1916 crop was a good one, and attribute this to the gradual degeneration of the seed which was originally introduced from America. The water is reported to be again ripe, in spite of the efforts of the Cotton and Adulteration Association to discourage this practice. The Cotton Testing House conducted during the year some interesting experiments on the two experimental cotton farms started in 1915 and now regularly supported by its funds; samples of all the best grades of American, Egyptian, and Sea Island seed were obtained and planted together with seed of native stock, and the results showed that, doubtless owing to climatic reasons, the latter thrived infinitely better than the imported varieties. But until the Chinese cultivator can be induced to adopt modern and more scientific methods there is little hope that the cotton industry in China will take the place that it deserves. The principal faults that appear to characterize the methods of Chinese growers at present are: (1) Ineffective weeding, (2) injudicious interplanting of other crops, (3) lack of proper fertilisation, and (4) defective drainage.

SILK MARKET.

The condition of the silk market during the year has been disappointing. The steady demand for silk in the manufacture of war material and the increased consumption in America at first led local dealers to believe that they would always find a market for their silk, notwithstanding its high price; but the great rise in exchange, as well as a very active native consumption, discouraged foreign buyers to a great extent, and a general and marked decline is shown in the export and re-export figures.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONE 1741)

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN

AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.

AERTEX VESTS

\$2.00 to \$3.50 Each.

AERTEX DRAWERS

\$2.00 and \$3.50 Per Pair.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE LISLE DAY SHIRTS

SOFT CUFFS.

\$3.75 and \$4.75 Each.

WHITE LISLE TENNIS SHIRTS

COLLAR ATTACHED.

\$3.75 Each.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND

TENNIS SHIRTS

\$2.75 Each.

Wear AERTEX Cellular

and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool. It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. AUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(467-3)

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 544

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED

VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

(39)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

AUXILIARY Yacht "VESPER" 31 ft. long, all 8 ft. beam, 5 ft. 9 in. draft, lead keel and tank throughout. Built by the Kowloon Dock Co. 124 H.P. Eagle 2 cylinder engine. Speed 8 knots guaranteed. Complete with 2 sets sails, good as new, brass capstan, one Chinese anchor and one English stockless anchor with 30 fms. 3/8" galvanized chain and 10 ft. dingley. Splendid condition. Apply—

A. A. CLAXTON,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong. [860]

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER "KAIHO MARU"

4,158 tons gross. Built 1894.

SALE of the steamer—her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

- (1) Tenders are invited for the above wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.
- (2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of HK\$5,000 with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, who will issue deposit receipts.
- (3) All tenders should reach the Office of Messrs. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, not later than the 25th July, 1917.
- (4) Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, at 3 P.M., 25th July, 1917. Bids will not be admitted.
- (5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.
- (6) Should the Company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.
- (7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 28th July, 1917, in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.
- (8) On a tender being accepted, the delivery of the wreck is effected, and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.
- (9) No interest will be allowed on tenders' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 28th July, 1917, and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1917.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents,
THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[861]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER to sell by Public Auction,

On THURSDAY,
the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, &c.,

therein contained.

Consisting of:—
HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs with "crotona" covers, teakwood curio cabinets, bookcases, writing table and four fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, glass fire screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c.

BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enamelled twin beds, teakwood dressing table and marble-top wash-stands, teakwood wardrobe and chest-of-drawers, toilet sets, and bath room requisites.

Also
Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, latest designs, a number of plants in pots and one RABBIT in first class condition.

On view from WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [862]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, U.S.A., JAPAN AND SINGAPORE

THE Motorship
"FALSTRIA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m., 28th inst.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THORSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1917. [863]

INTIMATIONS

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further Notice
Mr. GEORGE FREDRICK DUM-
BARTON has been Appointed Acting
LOCAL MANAGER of the Hongkong Branch
of this Company.
W. H. TRENCARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1917. [864]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share
for the six months ending 30th June, 1917,
will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July,
at which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both
days inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [823]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
DOLLARS per Share for the six
months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Pay-
able on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date
Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both
days inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [823]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the RUSSO-ASIATIC
BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY
TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUB-
SCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE
LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY,
1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
[864]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED LADY TYPIST and
STENOGRAPHER required for a
month or two from beginning of August,
prospect of permanent position.
Apply—
MARK,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[864]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for
Engineering Costs. Apply in own
writing with copy references and stating salary
required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
[855]

G. B. NOTION.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Artistic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in person at the CHINESE POST OFFICE
between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.
to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Pass-
ports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDIN-
ANCE.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
exceeding \$50.
[86]

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD MOTOR BOAT HULL
and FITTINGS in good order and
condition, bottom sheathed with Muntz
Metal.

Length 35'-0"
Beam 8'-6"
Depth 3'-6"
Teakwood Deck House 18'-0" long,
fitted with venetian shutters. Completely
equipped with Stern Gear, including
Brass Propeller, Brass Rudder, Steering
Gear, Telegraph and Usual Accessories.
Vessel may be seen at THE KOWLOON
ENGINEERING WORKS.
No reasonable offer refused.
Apply—
SHIP CHANDLERY,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[843]

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and NET OIL MILL PLANT in
perfect working order for Sale at next to
cheap price.
Please address enquiries to—
"X,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[776]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES
& Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hong-
kong Government, to sell by Public Auction at
12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day
of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong,
and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19,
IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises
known as "Lynchett" 1 1/2 The Peak, situate
near Mount Gong, in the Colony of Hongkong,
with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot
No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of
a term of 75 years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day
of April, 1896.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$24.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale
apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. F. JAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[857]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES &
HOUGH have received instructions to
sell by Public Auction,
On MONDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m.,
at their Sales Room, Ice House
Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
The Following VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria,
Hongkong, viz:—
All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid and known
and registered in the Land Office as
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101
and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101. Together with the messuages,
erections and buildings and buildings
thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April, 1826.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Pro-
portion of Annual Crown Rent \$94.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of
Marine Lot No. 101—676 sq. ft. Pro-
portion of Annual Crown Rent \$4.75.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [819]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FLAT, May Road level, for 2 or 3 months,
from 1st August.
Apply to—
"S,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[858]

TO LET.

NO. 8, STEWART TERRACE, FRANK
Unfurnished, immediate possession.
Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
[848]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-
ROOMED BUNGALOW, with
Garden and Tennis Court.
HOUSES in Shamoon, Canton, Nos. 31
and 32.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[866]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Cen-
tral.
OFFICES in King's and York Build-
ings.
A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kow-
loon).
HOUSES in Wongneichong Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[82]

TO LET.

A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, with
Tennis Court in Minden Villas,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[838]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with
about 10 Rooms in a central location.
Please apply to—
"B" Box 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[787]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-
known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits,
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian
Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."
Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st JULY, 1917.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES

The criticisms directed against the recent
Government appointments, and, more
particularly, the attitude adopted by rival
groups of members of the House of Com-
mons, make it painfully evident that
politicians are still ready to place the
interests of party before those of the
State. Liberals and Unionists, we are
told, are now gathering in separate camps
to dispute the respective claims of Sir
Edward Carson and Mr. Winston
Churchill to preferment. In the midst
of a war unparalleled in history—a war
which has demanded untold sacrifices
and is now approaching its climax—when
German submarines are endangering the
supply of vital necessities and every
ounce of effort is urgently needed to
combat the designs of our enemies, the
attention of the Government is to be
diverted from the one purpose which
alone matters, and its efficiency, as a con-
sequence, seriously impaired, by wordy
warfare over a question which, in the
circumstances, can only be regarded as
of relatively little importance or public
interest. That our politicians should
even now allow petty partisan jealousies
to blind them to the great issues at stake
is more than discreditable; it is criminal.
We can understand exception being taken
to the appointment of statesmen to offices
for which it is considered they are
unfitted. Criticism then serves a useful
purpose and acts as a safeguard
of the public welfare, but in the case of
Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Winston
Churchill these considerations play an
insignificant part, for if the one is ac-
cepted the other will meet with little or no
opposition. If, however, the Unionists
make a "dead set" against Mr. Winston
Churchill, the Liberals will retaliate by
an organized attempt to exclude the late
First Lord of the Admiralty from the
War Cabinet. Such flagrant political
jobbery in the present crisis must tend
inevitably to undermine the confidence of
the people upon whose self-sacrificing
labour everything depends.

The changes in the Ministry were
necessitated by the resignation of Mr.
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN from the India
Office and the steadily growing feel-
ing of dissatisfaction with Sir
EDWARD CARSON's administration at the
Admiralty, although the reason for this
was not apparent. The Hon. E. S. MON-
TAGUE, who was Chancellor of the Duchy of
Lancaster at the outbreak of the war and
Minister of Munitions in the Coalition
Government, has been chosen as Mr.
CHAMBERLAIN's successor. The *Morning
Post* describes the appointment as a
scandal, presumably because of the close
association of Mr. MONTAGUE's family
with Indian finance. As Minister of
Munitions, Mr. MONTAGUE had the hard
task of carrying on the extensive work
initiated by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, and he
performed it with credit. There is no
apparent reason, therefore, why he should
not be successful in his new post. Mr.
ANDERSON leaves the Ministry of Mun-
itions in order to establish a new depart-
ment as Minister of Reconstruction, but
the cables do not explain the exact
nature of his duties. The appointment
of Sir ERIC GEDDES to the Admiralty is
the only one which appears to give
general satisfaction. Sir ERIC has won
a great reputation as an organizer, and
his new office will provide him with full
scope for the use of his talents in this
direction. The objection raised to Sir
EDWARD CARSON's appointment may un-
questionably be traced to the part he
played as the leader of the Irish Union-
ists in their opposition to Home Rule.
The recent troubles in Ireland have been
attributed to the stand he then took, and
he has never been forgiven. He was,
moreover, largely instrumental in bring-
ing about the downfall of the Liberal
Government when the lack of high ex-
plosives was revealed in 1915. Subse-
quently he joined the Coalition Ministry,
but quickly resigned because of his dis-
agreement with its vacillating policy in
the Balkans. He replaced Mr. BALFOUR
at the Admiralty when the cry was raised
for more energetic naval action. The
objection to Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL is
largely due to the belief that he is too
prone to take the initiative and that his
"amateur strategy" constitutes a danger
to the State. He is blamed for the
dispatch of the Naval Brigade to Ant-
werp, but there is a great deal to be said
in defence of his action on that occasion,
for it delayed the fall of the city at a
critical juncture and the time
gained was of incalculable service
to the British Expeditionary
Force in France. The failure of the
Dardanelles Expedition led to his tem-
porary eclipse, but the Commission of
Inquiry cleared him of the absurd charge
that he rode rough-shod over his naval
advisers and his colleagues in the Cabinet.
The services of a man of his undoubted
capacity should be utilised, if possible,
and in the Ministry of Munitions his
restless energy should prove a valuable
asset. It will, however, prob-
ably be the general opinion
that both he and Sir EDWARD
CARSON should be replaced rather than
any risk should be incurred of a political
crisis which would possibly result in the
downfall of the Government.

Mr. J. R. Wood, as Coroner, held an
inquiry, yesterday, into the death of a
prisoner in Victoria Gaol named Chan
Ling Chi, 29 years of age. The deceased
was undergoing a sentence of three years'
imprisonment, dating from the 20th of
September, 1915. The medical evidence
showed that death was due to general
tuberculosis, and a verdict of "death
from natural causes" was accordingly
returned.

In 1915 and 1916 a special Service of
Intercession for the War was held in St.
John's Cathedral on the 4th of August,
being the anniversary of the commence-
ment of the war. This year such a ser-
vice will be held on Sunday, 5th August,
at 11 a.m. Although the service is not
strictly official, H. E. the Governor and
H. E. the General have expressed their
intention of attending. A collection will
be made for the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that the
woman asked the boy's step-mother for
permission to take him to Yau-mati.
Consent was given and the woman then
took the child to Kowloon. Later she
returned to the step-mother and informed
her that she had lost the boy near the
Yau-mati Wharf. The step-mother im-
mediately reported the matter to the Police,
and, as the boy could not be found, the
defendant was subsequently taken into
custody. She then admitted that she had
given the boy to her brother, who had
taken him to Shaikwan. The Police,
however, were unable to discover either
the brother or the child.
The case was adjourned pending further
efforts to trace the child.

The following telegrams have been
received by the American Consulate-
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:—
9 p.m., July 19th.
Typhoon in about 115 degrees Long.
E. and 19 degrees Lat. N., moving west.
11.15 a.m., July 20th.
Typhoon in about 116 degrees Long.
E. and 20 degrees Lat. N., recurring
north-eastward.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The Mayor of Chicago's description of
that city as "the fifth largest German
city in the world" is accurate, yet needs
some qualification, for the modern Babel
can also claim to be the second Jewish
city, the third largest Swedish
city, the largest Norwegian city, and the
fourth largest Polish city in the world.
Fourteen languages are spoken in Chicago
by communities of over 10,000 souls, and
services in over forty different tongues are
conducted in its churches.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY.
UNCHANGED

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG YUOI SAN"
FO.]

PEKING, July 20th.

At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday,
it was agreed that there should be no
change in the policy of declaring war
against Germany.

Li Yuan-hung has decided to leave
Peking and has asked Tan Chi-jui to
afford him protection.

Wang Shi-chen has resigned the rank
and honours bestowed upon him by the
Manchu Emperor.

Tan Chi-jui will send Wuk Wang-hsien
to Szechuen.

Feng Kuo-chang has wired to Luk
Wing-ting and Chen Chun-hsun demand-
ing that they shall mediate between North
and South.

SALT REVENUE.

The Bank has paid \$3,000,000 of salt
revenue to the Government.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT AT TAIKOO
DOCKYARD.

A charge against a Chinese employed
at the Taikoo Dock of stealing two new
axes from the store of a ship alongside
the Dock was adjourned by Mr. Wood
for the stores to be checked so as to
ascertain how many axes were missing.

ATTEMPT TO EXPORT SILVER
DOLLARS.

A Chinese woman, charged with at-
tempting to export one hundred Hong-
kong silver dollars, pleaded ignorance
of the laws of the Colony. After hearing
evidence Mr. Dyer Ball yesterday fined
her \$10, and ordered that the silver
dollars be confiscated.

PURSE SNATCHER SENTENCED.

Whilst a woman was walking in Queen's
Road Central on Thursday, a Chinese
suddenly snatched her purse from her
hand and ran away with it. The woman
immediately gave the alarm and an
exciting chase began. The thief ran into
Des Vaux Road Central and made his
way to the Praya. Ultimately he was
arrested near the Douglas Wharf, after
having run more than a mile, by a Police
Reservist. Yesterday Mr. Dyer Ball
sentenced the prisoner to six weeks' hard
labour.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese woman was charged before
Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, with being
in possession of 24 taels of prepared
opium other than Government opium.

The defendant was arrested in Des
Vaux Road Central, and, when searched,
was found to have the drug concealed
upon her. She pleaded that she had
merely been employed to carry the drug.

A fine of \$1,000, was imposed, with
the alternative of four months' hard labour.

In the same Court, a Chinese, who was
found on the Canton Wharf with 2 lbs.
of raw opium concealed under his cloth-
ing, was ordered to pay a fine of \$200 or,
in default, to go to hard labour for three
months.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese woman was charged before
Mr. Wood yesterday with kidnapping a
five-year old boy from No. 24 Pokfulam
Road, West Point.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that the
woman asked the boy's step-mother for
permission to take him to Yau-mati.
Consent was given and the woman then
took the child to Kowloon. Later she
returned to the step-mother and informed
her that she had lost the boy near the
Yau-mati Wharf. The step-mother im-
mediately reported the matter to the Police,
and, as the boy could not be found, the
defendant was subsequently taken into
custody. She then admitted that she had
given the boy to her brother, who had
taken him to Shaikwan. The Police,
however, were unable to discover either
the brother or the child.
The case was adjourned pending further
efforts to trace the child.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CITY OF
CHICAGO.

The Mayor of Chicago's description of
that city as "the fifth largest German
city in the world" is accurate, yet needs
some qualification, for the modern Babel
can also claim to be the second Jewish
city, the third largest Swedish
city, the largest Norwegian city, and the
fourth largest Polish city in the world.
Fourteen languages are spoken in Chicago
by communities of over 10,000 souls, and
services in over forty different tongues are
conducted in its churches.

THE WAR.

STRONG GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRENCH FRONT.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

ORDER RESTORED IN PETROGRAD.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN RAIDS FAIL.

HEAVY ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, July 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Under cover of a heavy bombardment, to which we replied vigorously, the enemy again attacked this morning southward of Lombardzyde, and reached our line on only a small portion of our front.

Our counter-attacks immediately drove out those entering our trenches.

The enemy's raids last night westward of Cherisy were pressed with great determination and were strongly supported by artillery.

The raiders everywhere failed to reach our lines.

A BRILLIANT OPERATION.

FRENCH RECAPTURE LOST POSITIONS.

LONDON, July 20th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters describes the French success on the 17th inst., on the right bank of the Meuse, as a brilliant example of a perfectly staged infantry operation. The objective was the recovery of a flat-topped saddle between Hill 304 and Ayocourt Wood, which had been lost on June 28th.

The exact position and the capacity of every enemy gun was known to the French, who bombarded furiously for many days, reducing the German companies who lost fifty per cent of their objectives.

On three occasions the attack was postponed on account of the weather, and the Germans, believing it would not materialise, were relieving the exhausted survivors when the French, following a bombardment by 500 guns, assaulted on a front of a mile and a half.

DETERMINED GERMAN ASSAULT.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, July 20th.

A French communiqué states that artillery is particularly active between the Somme and the Aisne.

The Germans, south of St. Quentin, attacked the hill Maulin-sons-Touvent at failed completely.

Succeeding a long and extremely violent bombardment, the enemy attacked positions from the north-east of Craonne to the east of Hurbise, throwing into the struggle the fifth division of the yards who swept forward in thick waves at several points. The attack completely failed on the two flanks and only succeeded in reaching the elements of the first line trenches in the centre, where counter-attacks stopped the enemy and inflicted the heaviest losses upon them.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, July 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We re-established the advance posts to the east of Monchy-le-Preux which we lost on July 11th.

We repulsed raiders to the west of Cherisy and to the east of Oost Taverne. We successfully raided to the east and west of Ypres.

There is reciprocal artillery firing near Lombardzyde.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 19th.

A German official wireless message states:—Concentrated and massed artillery firing in Flanders frustrated English reconnoiterers in the coastal region to the east of Ypres.

We stormed French heights to the south-west of St. Quentin on a one-kilometre front, capturing many prisoners and defeating counter-attacks.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS.

PARIS, July 19th.

A communiqué states:—There is active reciprocal artillery firing on the whole front, but it is more particularly violent between the Somme and the Aisne, in the region of Vauclerc and Craonne and on the left bank of the Meuse.

After a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked yesterday evening south of St. Quentin, on a front of eighteen hundred metres, east of Gauchy, and against Hill Moulin de Tousvents, and gained a footing in our first-line trenches, but a counter-attack at dawn drove them out of the greater portion of the occupied elements.

After a very intense bombardment, the Germans last night counter-attacked our new positions at Ayocourt Wood, but our fire stopped them before they reached our lines.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 19th.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—We engaged the Turks in the direction of Ramadieh on the Euphrates, and inflicted considerable losses. We advanced twelve miles up the Euphrates during the last ten days. The extreme heat prevented further advance.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

A TRADES UNION PROTEST.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress has unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the Government's decision not to deal with the persons implicated in the Mesopotamia Report, and urging the Premier to take steps to deal with those responsible such as would have been taken if those involved had held "humbler and more subordinate positions."

LATEST CABLES.

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 20th.

An East African official report states:—We continued our encircling movement southward and south-westward of Kilwa, reaching within a mile and a half of Mshakawa. After cutting a road through the dense bush we drove out the enemy from strongly-defended positions on the Ruipa River. Our columns are now moving towards Fakaras, Mpepos and Mahenge. The entire enemy force in the Songea area has been driven towards Mahenge. With the co-operation of the Portuguese we occupied Mwembe and pursued the enemy thirty miles north-eastward.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THASOS.

ATHENS, July 20th.

The British Government has notified the Greek Government of the withdrawal of forces from Thasos.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK LIGHT FLOTILLA.

ATHENS, July 19th.

The Allies have notified Greece that the Greek Light Flotilla will be restored within a few days.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, July 20th.

During the week ending July 15th the arrivals of ships at French ports numbered 1,037 and the sailings 1,029. Three ships above, and two ships below, 1,000 tons were sunk. Four vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

SAFE PASSAGE FOR DUTCH SHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, July 20th.

The British Government has declared its readiness to leave a safe passage in order to enable Dutch shipping to continue to enter the original safe channel granted by Germany.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEW BRITISH MINE-FIELD.

SLIGHT MODIFICATION POSSIBLE.

LONDON, July 19th.

Reuter authoritatively learns that the new British mine zone in the North Sea was specifically made to prevent enemy ships and submarines emerging from the Heligoland Bight.

A slight modification of the limits is being considered, with a view to satisfying the Dutch representations.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, July 19th.

A wireless German official report states:—Challenged by the Russian offensive, despite their peace assertions, we counter-attacked in Eastern Galicia, piercing the Russian positions, eastward of Ziockow, on a wide front.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

CAPTURE OF VILLAGE AND PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 19th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—We occupied Novica village, but, owing to losses, we withdrew to the east end of it. We took 228 prisoners near Novica on Tuesday.

A RUSSIAN ATTACK.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed a Russian attack to the south of Kalusz.

TURKS CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 19th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—Our scouts attacked Turkish caravans to the south of Petrakale and took prisoners as well as burning the bridge across the Karasuldarasi.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPROVEMENT IN PETROGRAD.

COSSACK PATROLS RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

PETROGRAD, July 19th.

It is estimated that there have been 500 casualties in the last two days.

Yesterday, although the majority of the banks and business houses were closed and the trains were not working, there was a great improvement in the situation.

There is good reason for hoping that the Maximalists, whose plans included the arrest of members of the Provisional Government and the rifling of the State Treasury and private banks, have now shot their bolt.

The military arrested disturbers of the peace and the appearance of Cossack patrols has largely restored confidence.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, July 20th.

The Minister of Justice, M. Perevichev, has resigned.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

LONDON, July 19th.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

KIEFF ARSENAL SEIZED.

PETROGRAD, July 20th.

Five thousand Ukrainians seized Kieff Arsenal, but in consequence of prompt Government measures it has now been evacuated.

Order is now restored.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE TURMOIL IN RUSSIA.

GERMAN AGENTS DENOUNCED.

PETROGRAD, July 19th.

A letter from General Brusiloff's Chief of Staff alleges that M. Lenin is an agent of the German General Staff. It is also stated that the Maximalist leader, M. Koslovsky, is the chief German agent in Russia.

FILLING MINISTERIAL VACANCIES.

A joint meeting of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates passed a resolution convoking a general assembly of the All-Russian Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates, to decide who shall replace the four Constitutional Democrat Ministers who have resigned. The resolution states that "pending the decision, all power must continue to be concentrated in the hands of the Government."

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ARRESTED.

It transpires that during the disturbances on the 17th instant, armed troops and workmen arrested the Minister of Agriculture, who was not released until he had listened to a speech by a leading Maximalist.

THE SITUATION IMPROVING.

LONDON, July 19th.

The situation in Petrograd appears to be improving. The First Machine Gun Regiment and the four last armoured cars guarding the entrance to the headquarters of the Leninists have submitted to the authority of the Executive Committee.

The members from Kronstadt remain, but there are evidences that they are beginning to be disillusioned about the prospects of their coup d'état. The troops in Petrograd generally abstained from the Kronstadt members' procession yesterday. One hundred have been sent to hospital as the result of yesterday's firing. Parties of Cossacks suffered treacherous attacks at the instance of mutineers and workmen. A Red Guard procession met a troop of unarmed Cossacks, and, following a few mysterious shots into the air, fired volleys into the Cossacks, who galloped off. A number were killed and wounded, including civilians. Shots were also fired at the Nevsky Prospect when an armed regiment was passing a party of Cossacks. Five were killed and twenty-five wounded as the result of shooting between the regiment and the Cossacks. A machine gun regiment at Strelina, near Petrograd, has placed fifteen companies at the disposal of the Government. Heavy rain is falling.

DISORDERS ENDED.

PETROGRAD, July 19th.

The local Commander announces that the disorders may be regarded as definitely ended. All the military organizations have given assurances of their readiness to support the Government's efforts to re-establish order in the capital.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

LONDON, July 19th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family were present at the wedding of the Marquis of Carisbrooke, formerly Prince Alexander of Battenberg, and Lady Irene Denison. The wedding took place at the Chapel Royal, St. James'. The Primate officiated.

LONDON'S AERIAL FORCES.

DENIAL OF RUMOURS.

LONDON, July 19th.

The widespread rumours that the despatch of aeroplanes from London to France on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the Front caused a shortage of aeroplanes in London on July 7th are finally disposed of by a statement by Lord Stamfordham, emphatically denying that any aeroplanes were withdrawn from London to give a display before His Majesty, or for any object connected with the King's visit to France.

OUR TROOPS IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, July 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that there is no need for anxiety regarding the military situation on the frontier of Palestine. The health of the troops is good.

THE COAL OUTPUT.

LONDON, July 19th.

In view of the national necessity of maintaining the present output of coal, the Derbyshire Miners' Association recommend that the fifty thousand members take one day's holiday in August, instead of four.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 19th.

Silver is quoted at 40½ profit-taking. The market closed with an easy tendency.

Silver is quoted at 40½.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UDINE, July 19th.

A considerable movement of Austrian troops is noticeable in the rear of the Isonzo and Carso fronts. This is taken as an indication that the enemy is obliged to send reinforcements to the Russian front.

The Italians have profited by the situation and are intensifying their artillery fire, especially along the Carso front, thus engaging large Austrian contingents, and have simultaneously advanced their positions at some points by seven hundred yards.

WAR NEWS.

THE EX-TSAR'S GUARD.

An order issued by Lieutenant Kozhima, the Assistant Military Governor of the Petrograd district, says that on visiting Tantskoye Selo, where the ex-Tsar is confined, he found some laxity in the guard. Lieutenant Kozhima, addressing the soldiers, said: "Men, do not forget that you have in your charge the person who was chiefly responsible for the terrible yoke which we have just broken. You are therefore responsible to the country for the careful watching of the captive."

COMMANDER ASQUITH, D.S.O.

The King has conferred the D.S.O. upon Mr. Asquith's third son, Lieut. Commander Arthur Melland Asquith, R.N.V.R., for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The official record of the service for which the honour is bestowed is published in the Gazette, and is as follows: "He obtained leave to go up to the front when he heard a fight was imminent. Later, although wounded, he returned to Brigade Headquarters, and gave a clear account of the situation and of the fighting, which had been going on during the night. He has previously done fine work."

MACHINE-GUN MOUNT.

A machine-gun mount invented by Wilkie M. Lawrence, of Portland, Ore., has been tested publicly, following special tests on the United States Army Proving Ground, for officers of the Ordnance Department. Mr. Lawrence practically had completed arrangements to sell the mount to the Entente Powers when the war broke out; then he offered it to the United States Government.

The Lawrence mount allows a machine-gun to be aimed from a direct angle of 90 deg. for overhead airplane defence to a muzzle depression of 45 deg. and at any angle between.

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER M. VENIZELLOS.

Eleven men from Athens have been arrested at Salonika charged with conspiring to murder M. Venizelos. An accomplice who denounced them says that their plan was to arrange a banquet to which M. Venizelos would have been invited. They are said to have confessed that they were sent from Athens to kill the head of the National Government, and were promised £4,000 for the murder. This is not the first time evidence has been found of schemes to remove M. Venizelos. He is always closely guarded, and when he leaves his house is followed by an escort of police.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

COL. REPINGTON'S VIEW.

We are drawing near to the close of the third year of the struggle, and there are no conclusive military reasons why the war should soon end, says Col. Repington, the well-known military critic of the Times. Marshall Joffre, constantly pestered with the common question on this subject, referred one day to his chauffeur for the answer to it. No great Power, and no great Army or Navy, have been struck down on land or sea. Great losses of life, treasure, ships, and war material have occurred, and the economic pressure is intense, but people will find the wherewithal to nourish themselves, fresh contingents of recruits are still found to fight, the bane of one new invention is usually succeeded by the antidote, while so long as nations strike off paper and accept each scrap at a thousand pounds, marks, frames, or roubles without demur, the financial liquidation is postponed till the peace. If we Allies are stronger than our enemies, and much stronger potentially now than the New World is with us, we also have our difficulties, such as the loss of authority and discipline outlaid upon Russia by her revolution, and in general our superiority is not such as to guarantee an immediate or even early crushing of the enemy's armies by military means. Spirits are also still unsubdued, and this situation will continue until the affirmation of military superiority in the field by one side or the other, or revolution, or the waste of manhood, or want bordering on starvation, or finally strikes implying a failure in resolution, compel one side or the other to lay down its arms.

Though the still unused resources of the Allies are greatly superior to those of Germany and her dupes, and though it is inherently probable, on this account, that Germany will be beaten, we have not yet established in the field the superiority of military force necessary for decisive victory, while the economic pressure upon the enemy, though severe, affords no certain grounds for anticipating the early cessation of hostilities. The conclusion is inevitable that the war may continue for long, and that our business is to prepare for a long war, and to legislate for it.

THE PLAY OF FORCES.

Neither we nor France can afford the heavy losses of a great and general offensive for the moment. We could conduct such an offensive certainly, but at batallions fall, as they may, to half their strength, and if losses are not made good, then we must remember that morale falls proportionately with losses as a general rule, and that in view of the British and American reserve power what is the cost in France we should be very foolish to exhaust in advance armies which are, in the case at all events of France, her last. The writer's view of the strategy of this year was that it would have been best to wait until nearly the end of May before attacking, because then Russian and Italy might have attacked too, and we could then have all continued to fight until too late in the year for a hostile attack on Italy, while Germany would not have been able to concentrate upon us in the West as she has done. But other views prevailed, doubtless good ones, and as we have certainly made the task of our Russian and Italian Allies easier by attacking and absorbing the German reserves, we await with confidence their early re-entry upon the scene, and the energetic offensive we expect from them.

The question of the nature and the time of the military support of the United States must necessarily be decided by America alone. But it is very important that America should understand that France needs help as quickly as possible, and as the cadres of the professional Army of the States will be fully occupied in raising and training the large number foreseen, it would be best, if America were willing, for her to send at least 200,000 American recruits to be incorporated in and trained by the French Army as soon as ships can bring them. France cannot comfortably afford to wait till next year for military assistance from America. She needs this support now in order to keep the French ranks full, and there is always the chance that a great army coming from America, Hindenburg may change his plans and throw for a big stroke in the West before the Americans come in full array. He will fail, but here may be another instance of the Clausewitz doctrine, and Hindenburg may try because he can do nothing better.

GERMANY'S ENEMIES IN THE NEW WORLD.

The announced policy of Latin-American countries in connection with the declaration of war by the United States up to the end of May was as follows:—

Neutrality Declared by: Argentina, Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Bolivia.—Relations with Germany broken off on April 14th.

Brazil.—Relations with Germany broken off on April 16th.

Cuba.—War declared on April 7th.

Dominican Republic.—Under military government of United States.

Ecuador.—Uncertain.

Guatemala.—Relations broken off on April 27th.

Haiti.—Break in relations under consideration.

Honduras.—Relations broken off on May 17th.

Nicaragua.—Relations broken off on May 19th.

Panama.—War declared on April 10th.

All the Latin-American Republics have declared themselves in accord with the United States so far as the principles involved are concerned.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	STRAITS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 22nd July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 24th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th July, D'light.

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"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	11:00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (S) YOKOHAMA MARU (WED. DAY, 1st
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Terada 12,500 Aug. at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SADO MARU (THURSDAY, 23rd
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Shinobe 12,500 Aug. at Noon.

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NAGASAKI KOBE and (S) TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 17th
YOKOHAMA Capt. Soyado 13,500 Aug. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and (S) HITACHI MARU (SATURDAY, 21st
Capt. Tomidaga 13,500 July, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA (S) IYO MARU (TUESDAY, 31st
Capt. Takano 12,500 July, at 11 A.M.

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TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.

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